



## IV Group Collection of Steel Cans

# 1. How Many Municipalities Practice Group Collection?

### About 80% of Municipalities Practice Group Collection Programs

The rate of municipalities involvement in group collection, all forms included is 80.9%. This would probably be higher if resource collections performed privately were included. Most of municipalities (97.1%) where population is more than 500,000, conduct practice group collection.



People are sorting recyclable wastes

### The Rate of Practicing Group Collection

80.9% of municipalities are practicing group collection that suspects the number include self-collected by private sector. According to the scale of population, most of municipalities (97.1%) where population is more than 500,000, conduct practice group collection.

	FY2008		FY2012		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Practice	593	80.7	603	81.9	614	80.9
Do not practice	111	15.1	94	12.8	88	11.6
Unknown	27	3.7	39	5.3	54	7.1
Others	4	0.5	0	0.0	3	0.4
Total	735	100.0	736	100.0	759	100.0

Note: [Do not practice] and [Unknown] include municipalities that have no information because group collection is performed privately.

### The Rate of Practicing Group Collection according to the Scale of Population in FY2016

In large cities where more than 500,000 people reside conduct practicing group collection, however the trend indicates that the ratio gets lesser in small cities. Others are municipalities do not involve in practicing group collection but some groups like school or community does it by themselves.

	Practice		Do not practice		Unknown		Others		Total	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Less than 30,000	45	58.4	16	20.8	16	20.8	0	0.0	77	100.0
30,000 ~ 50,000	128	74.4	26	15.1	17	9.9	1	0.6	172	100.0
50,000 ~ 100,000	195	83.0	28	11.9	12	5.1	0	0.0	235	100.0
100,000 ~ 200,000	132	86.8	12	7.9	7	4.6	1	0.7	152	100.0
200,000 ~ 300,000	38	90.5	3	7.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	42	100.0
300,000 ~ 500,000	43	91.5	3	6.4	1	2.1	0	0.0	47	100.0
More than 500,000	33	97.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	34	100.0

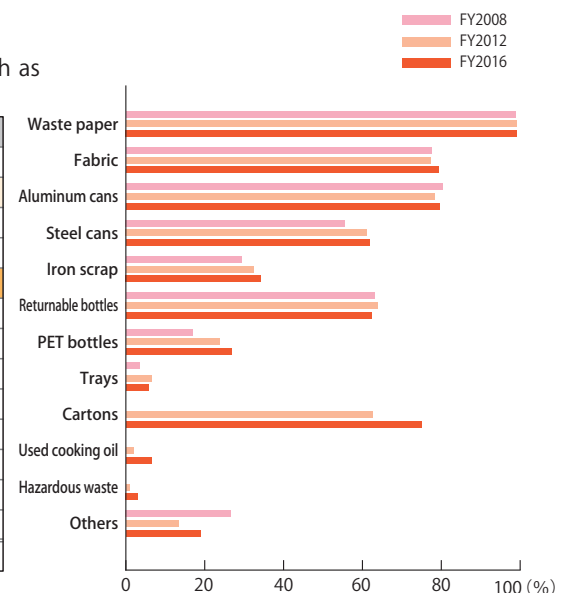
### Target Item for Group Collection (multiple answers)

61.7% of municipalities collect steel cans in group collection. Items such as waste paper, cartons are collected in most of municipalities(99.0%).

	FY2008		FY2012		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Waste paper	586	98.8	602	99.8	608	99.0
Fabric	459	77.4	465	77.1	486	79.2
Aluminum cans	475	80.1	471	78.1	487	79.3
Steel cans	329	55.5	368	61.0	379	61.7
Iron scrap	174	29.3	195	32.3	210	34.2
Returnable bottles	373	62.9	385	63.8	381	62.1
PET bottles	100	16.9	143	23.7	164	26.7
Trays	20	3.4	39	6.5	35	5.7
Cartons	-	-	376	62.4	459	74.8
Used cooking oil	-	-	12	2.0	40	6.5
Hazardous waste	-	-	6	1.0	19	3.1
Others	158	26.6	81	13.4	116	18.9
Total	593	100.0	603	100.0	614	100.0

Note1: [Others] indicates plastic containers for beer, mixed paper, plastic items, etc.

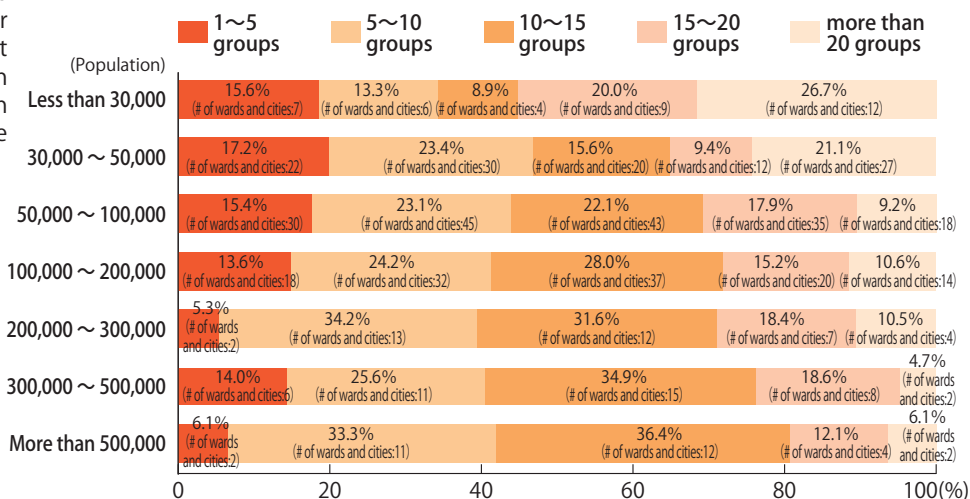
Note2: [Used cooking oil] and [Hazardous waste] are added since FY2011



## Number of Groups Practicing Group Collection according to the Scale of Population per 10,000 in FY2016

Average number of groups practicing group collection per 10,000 population is shown that less population region has high rate of participants and high population region has low rate of participants.

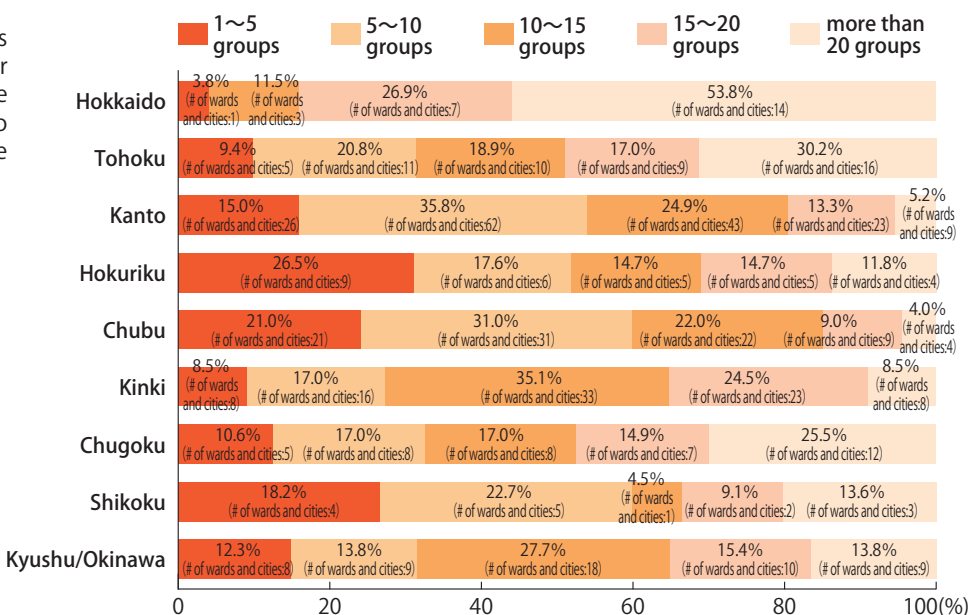
	Average practicing groups
Less than 30,000	19.4
30,000 ~ 50,000	15.3
50,000 ~ 100,000	12.4
100,000 ~ 200,000	12.8
200,000 ~ 300,000	12.5
300,000 ~ 500,000	11.3
More than 500,000	11.7



## Number of Groups Practicing Group Collection per 10,000 by Region in FY2016

The highest rate of groups practicing group collection per 10,000 is 53.8% among "more than 20 groups" in Hokkaido region where the average practicing groups is 25.1.

	Average practicing groups
Hokkaido	25.1
Tohoku	17.5
Kanto	10.8
Hokuriku	11.0
Chubu	9.4
Kinki	14.6
Chugoku	19.6
Shikoku	11.9
Kyushu/Okinawa	13.9



## Group Collection Support Project

Since the 2008 fiscal year, the Steel Can Recycling Association has been providing support to organizations that conduct group collections every year for the purpose of contributing to the creation of a recycling-oriented society. Quo card (gift card) equivalent to 5,000 yen ~ 25,000 yen per group were given to organizations that are undertaking group collection of steel cans that vitalize the local community, improve environmental awareness of residents, or reduce social cost. In 2016 fiscal year, 42 organizations such as neighborhood associations, senior citizens' associations, children's associations, and PTAs were selected for their support and were given a letter of appreciation. Apart from the above, we also provide support for elementary and junior high schools that are conducting or planning to conduct group collections that include steel cans, for the purpose of environmental learning to educate students who are responsible for the future.

For details, please refer to the association website <http://steelcan.jp/>.





## IV Group Collection of Steel Cans

### 2. How Do Municipalities Participate in Group Collection?

#### Participating Conditions of Municipalities toward Group Collection (multiple answers)

As the supporting measures by municipalities, 95.8% of them granted are financial incentives for practicing group, followed by PR (49.8%), and appeal to citizens (25.2%), and subsidies to collecting companies (24.9%). Number of grants for practicing groups have increased and number of subsidies to collecting companies have decreased since FY 2008.

	FY2008		FY2012		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Provide grants	553	93.3	569	94.4	588	95.8
PR	242	40.8	289	47.9	308	50.2
Provide subsidies	166	28.0	163	27.0	153	24.9
Appeal to citizens	125	21.1	142	23.5	155	25.2
Provide equipments	47	7.9	44	7.3	43	7.0
Coordination	58	9.8	70	11.6	79	12.9
Others	18	3.0	20	3.3	31	5.0
Unknown	22	3.7	15	2.5	4	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Grants to Practicing Groups for General Recyclables

¥3-5/kg (38.3%) is the highest ratio and second highest ratio is ¥5-7/kg (24.2%) and then less than ¥3/kg (20.6%).

	FY2008		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Less than ¥3/kg	113	22.7	112	20.6
¥3~¥5/kg	167	33.6	209	38.3
¥5~¥7/kg	138	27.8	132	24.2
¥7~¥10/kg	58	11.7	64	11.7
More than ¥10/kg	21	4.2	28	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: [Total] indicates the number of wards and cities providing financial aids toward groups.

#### Subsidies to Collecting Companies for General Recyclables

In FY 2008, ¥3-5/kg is shared more than half. The numbers over ¥5/kg are increased.

	FY2008		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Less than ¥3/kg	87	59.6	69	57.0
¥3~¥5/kg	40	27.4	22	18.2
¥5~¥7/kg	11	7.5	14	11.6
¥7~¥10/kg	3	2.1	8	6.6
More than ¥10/kg	5	3.4	8	6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note1: [Total] indicates the number of wards and cities providing financial aids toward companies.

Note2: it does not show the average price since calculation system is varied in each municipality.

#### Grants for Steel Cans

¥3-5/kg is the highest ratio for 33.3%.

	FY2008		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Less than ¥3/kg	30	15.7	42	16.5
¥3~¥5/kg	60	31.4	85	33.3
¥5~¥7/kg	60	31.4	77	30.2
¥7~¥10/kg	26	13.6	36	14.1
More than ¥10/kg	15	7.9	15	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: [Total] indicates the number of wards and cities providing financial aids for steel cans.

#### Subsidies for Steel Cans

Less than ¥3/kg is the highest ratio for 42.9%.

	FY2008		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Less than ¥3/kg	23	53.5	18	42.9
¥3~¥5/kg	10	23.3	11	26.2
¥5~¥7/kg	4	9.3	8	19.0
¥7~¥10/kg	2	4.7	3	7.1
More than ¥10/kg	4	9.3	2	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: [Total] indicates the number of wards and cities providing financial aids for steel cans.



## IV Group Collection of Steel Cans

### 3. How Do Municipalities Participate in Site Collection?

The site collection is located in city council or public facilities as a complementary role so that some wards and cities play site collection to collect batteries or hazardous waste which is not collected in sorted waste.

#### Site Collection Carried Out by Municipalities (multiple answers)

The ratio of involvement of site collection in municipalities are around 60% which increased from FY 2013. Although number of the municipalities where set out boxes at store, set out boxes at vacant lots and parks, and set out boxes at voluntary places are increased since 2013.

	FY2013		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Set out boxes at public facilities	358	49.4	462	60.9
Set out boxes at stores	88	12.2	101	13.3
Set out boxes at vacant lots and parks	36	5.0	43	5.7
Set out boxes at voluntary places	28	3.9	38	5.0
No Implementation	262	36.2	252	33.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Target Items for Site Collection Practiced by Municipalities (multiple answers)

Introducing the Promotion of Recycling of Small Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ACT on April 2013, the ration of collecting a small waste electrical and equipment in municipalities have increased from FY 2013 (34.0%) to FY 2016 (56.0%). However the number of municipalities where collect steel cans through site collection fall because other collecting services are well established. "Others" represents used cooking oil, ink cartridge, used batteries, etc.

	FY2013		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Newspaper	161	41.5	194	39.2
Waste paper	156	40.2	192	38.8
Cardboard	152	39.2	189	38.2
Fabric	128	33.0	175	35.4
Aluminum cans	118	30.4	150	30.3
Steel cans	110	28.4	139	28.1
Metals	40	10.3	53	10.7
Returnable bottles	96	24.7	119	24.0
PET bottles	166	42.8	193	39.0
Trays	115	29.6	121	24.4
Milk cartons	190	49.0	246	49.7
Small household appliances	132	34.0	277	56.0
Hazardous waste	150	38.7	193	39.0
Others	143	36.9	215	43.4
Unknown	10	2.6	7	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### The Rate of Practicing Group Collection by Region

Site collection at public facilities is major in Kanto and Chubu. In Chubu region, set out boxes at public facilities (71.9%), set out boxes at stores around carpark (18.2%), set out boxes at vacant lots and parks (13.2%) are major sites. On the other hand, the municipalities where do not conduct group collection by region are 47.8% in Tohoku and 40.7% in Chugoku region.

	Set out boxes at public facilities		Set out boxes at stores around carpark		Set out boxes at vacant lots and parks		Set out boxes at voluntary places		No Implementation	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Hokkaido (34)	23	69.7	2	6.1	0	0.0	2	6.1	7	21.2
Tohoku (71)	32	46.4	11	15.9	1	1.4	2	2.9	33	47.8
Kanto (194)	135	70.7	31	16.2	6	3.1	5	2.6	54	28.3
Hokuriku (47)	23	52.3	5	11.4	1	2.3	4	9.1	17	38.6
Chubu (120)	87	71.9	22	18.2	16	13.2	7	5.8	21	17.4
Kinki (104)	59	57.3	15	14.6	8	7.8	6	5.8	40	38.8
Chugoku (51)	28	51.9	5	9.3	4	7.4	3	5.6	22	40.7
Shikoku (32)	22	64.7	2	5.9	0	0.0	4	11.8	9	26.5
Kyushu/Okinawa (110)	53	48.2	8	7.3	7	6.4	5	4.5	49	44.5



## IV Site Collection of Steel Cans

### 4. How Do Municipalities Participate in Store collection?

Few areas cooperate with municipalities and retailers for store collection, however most of retailers make an effort independently as a part of their corporate social responsibility.

Basically, the method of cooperation is PR and some municipalities provide recycling box and collect recyclable waste from store. To promote store collection, there are number of issues other than cost or space, the regulation of waste disposal is different with each municipalities.

#### Cooperation for store collection (multiple answers)

Lots of the municipalities do not have relationship with retailers (63.5%) and these municipalities are small population. Among the municipalities where collect recyclable waste from retailers, most of things are PET bottles. Some regional municipalities do collect all items because of no private recycling facilities other than municipalities.

	FY2013		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
No Cooperation	438	60.4	482	63.5
Collecting recyclable waste from retailers	106	14.6	136	17.9
PR	106	14.6	135	17.8
Providing a recycling box	65	9.0	75	9.9
Set up a recognition system	60	8.3	74	9.7
Set up a forum for discussion with retailers	28	3.9	34	4.5
Set up a forum for discussion with public and retailers	18	2.5	17	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### The Rate of Municipalities Collection Resource Waste from Retailers (multiple answers)

Most of the items collected by local governments are PET bottles (46.3%), but they are decreasing compared to 2013 fiscal year. This seems to be affected by the fact that the municipalities in Tokyo have decided not to collect them. Meanwhile, 28.7% of municipalities collect small household appliances, which is an increase of more than 10% compared to 2013 fiscal year.

	FY2013		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Newspaper	0	0.0	5	3.7
Waste paper	0	0.0	6	4.4
Cardboard	0	0.0	5	3.7
Fabric	0	0.0	6	4.4
Aluminum cans	4	3.8	12	8.8
Steel cans	3	2.8	10	7.4
Metals	1	0.9	3	2.2
Returnable bottles	3	2.8	11	8.1
PET bottles	53	50.0	63	46.3
Trays	24	22.6	29	21.3
Milk cartons	24	22.6	30	22.1
Small household appliances	13	12.3	39	28.7
Hazardous waste	23	21.7	28	20.6
Others	20	18.9	31	22.8
Unknown	11	10.4	6	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Understanding of collection amount (multiple answers)

In case retailers manage store collection itself, only 12.5% of municipalities get report from retailers and other 46.4% of municipalities do not know what items they collect or how much they collect.

	FY2013		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Known only undertaken amount	97	44.5	112	42.3
Informed by a retailer	19	8.7	33	12.5
No Grasp	95	43.6	123	46.4
Unknown	11	5.0	3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### Awareness of Notification by the Ministry of Environment

On January 8, 2016, the Ministry of the Environment conducted a survey on the subsequent response to the promotion of recycling waste PET bottles etc. collected at storefronts that were notified to prefectures and government ordinance cities, following last year. Acknowledgement of the notification is increasing, but the local government that is implementing it is 2.6%, which is extremely low.

	FY2015		FY2016	
	# of wards and cities	rate(%)	# of wards and cities	rate(%)
Received the notice but no plans corresponding to at the moment	311	57.6	368	59.7
Received the notice and considered at the moment	93	17.2	114	18.5
Already implementing the plans	14	2.6	16	2.6
Do not know about the notification	114	21.1	105	17.0
Others	8	1.5	13	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100.0</b>

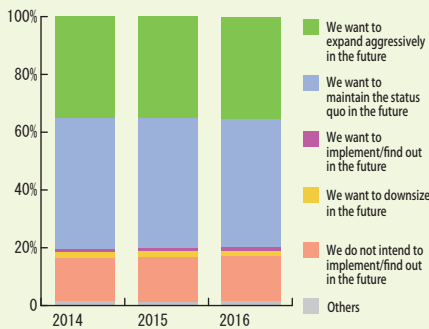
## The Reality of Private Collection of Steel Cans -Future Prospects-

As a recycling route of resources other than Municipalities Collection, there are collection methods such as Group Collection, Site Collection, and Store Collection. In the future, the effectiveness of recycling could be enhanced by practicing Municipalities Collection and Group Collection in parallel, and at the same time implementing multiple route of collecting resources such as Store Collection and Site Collection based on locality such as areas with many elderly people or residential area that is concentrated in a relatively small area. To promote these Private Collection activities, the support and the cooperation from the local government is necessary, so a research was done to investigate what the local governments think of the resource collecting route and its future intentions and the reasons for them for 3 years. As a result, there is not much difference in 3 years.

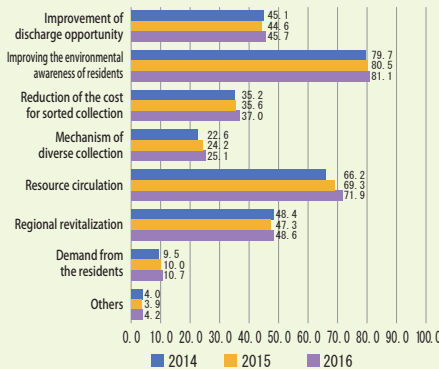
### (1) Group Collection

Regarding the intention to expand in the future, the majority of municipalities answered "will continue to maintain the current situation," followed by "want to actively expand in the future." If we include local governments who answered "want to conduct or grasp the situation," it accounts for 80% of those answering having intention to expand group collection, and it is on an upward trend since 2014 fiscal year. The main reasons for the promotion are "raising environmental awareness of residents" and "recycling of resources."

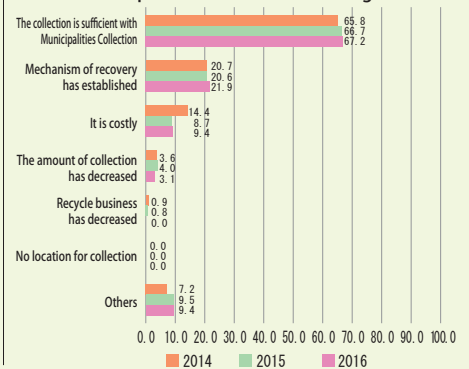
#### ● Future Intentions



#### ● The Reasons of Promoting Private Collection Route



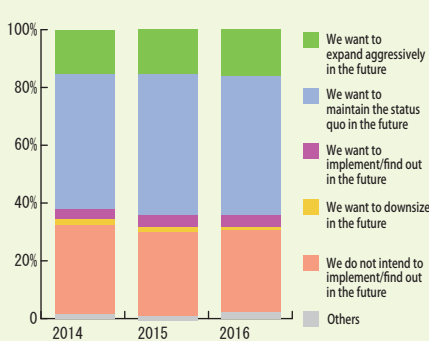
#### ● The Reasons for the downsize/non-implementation or not finding out



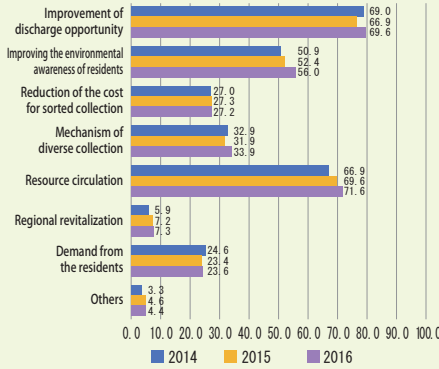
### (2) Site Collection

70% of municipalities intend to expand, and it is on an upward trend since 2014 fiscal year. The main reasons for the promotion are "improvement of emission opportunities," "resource recycling," and "improvement of environmental awareness of residents."

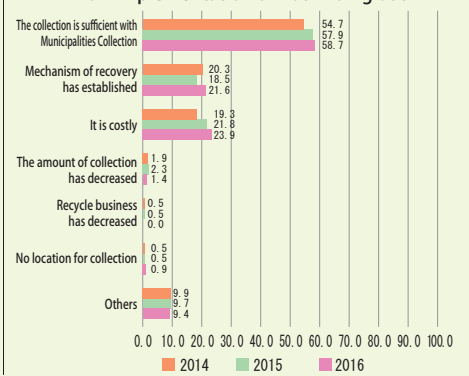
#### ● Future Intentions



#### ● The Reasons of Promoting Private Collection Route



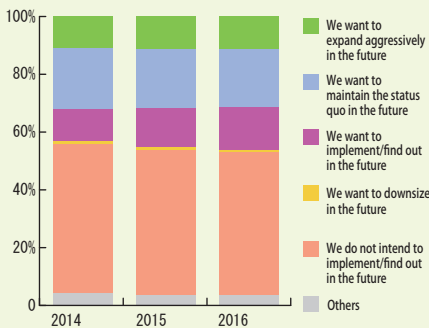
#### ● The Reasons for the downsize/non-implementation or not finding out



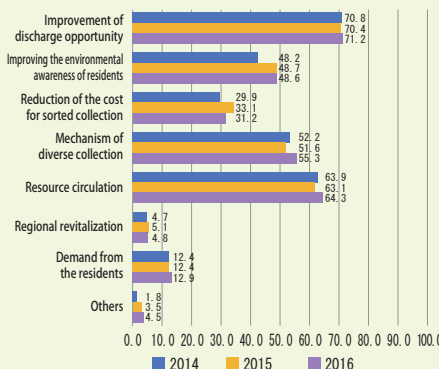
### (3) Store Collection

About 50% answered "no intention of conducting or grasping the situation in the future" concerning the intention of future expansion, which shows a different trend compared to the group collection and base collection, but compared with 2014 fiscal year, there was a 5% increase in the answer of "want to conduct or grasp the situation." The biggest reason for shrinking of the project/non-implementation/no grasp of the situation is "administrative collection is sufficient."

#### ● Future Intentions



#### ● The Reasons of Promoting Private Collection Route



#### ● The Reasons for the downsize/non-implementation or not finding out

